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January 1994



Social Studies 30
Grade 12 Diploma Examination

Alberta
EDUCATION

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January 1994
Social Studies 30
Grade 12 Diploma Examination

Description

Part A

consists of 70 multiple-choice questions worth 70% of the total mark.

Part B

consists of a written-response section worth 30% of the total mark.

It is recommended that you read the written-response questions in Part B before beginning the examination. Ideas appearing in the multiple-choice questions may assist you in composing your essay.

Time allotted: 2 1/2 hours. You may take an additional 1/2 hour to complete the examination if needed.

Part A: Multiple Choice

Instructions

- Use an HB pencil.
- Write your name and the other required information on the back cover of this examination **and** on the separate answer sheet provided as directed by the presiding examiner.
- Mark all your answers on the separate answer sheet.

Example

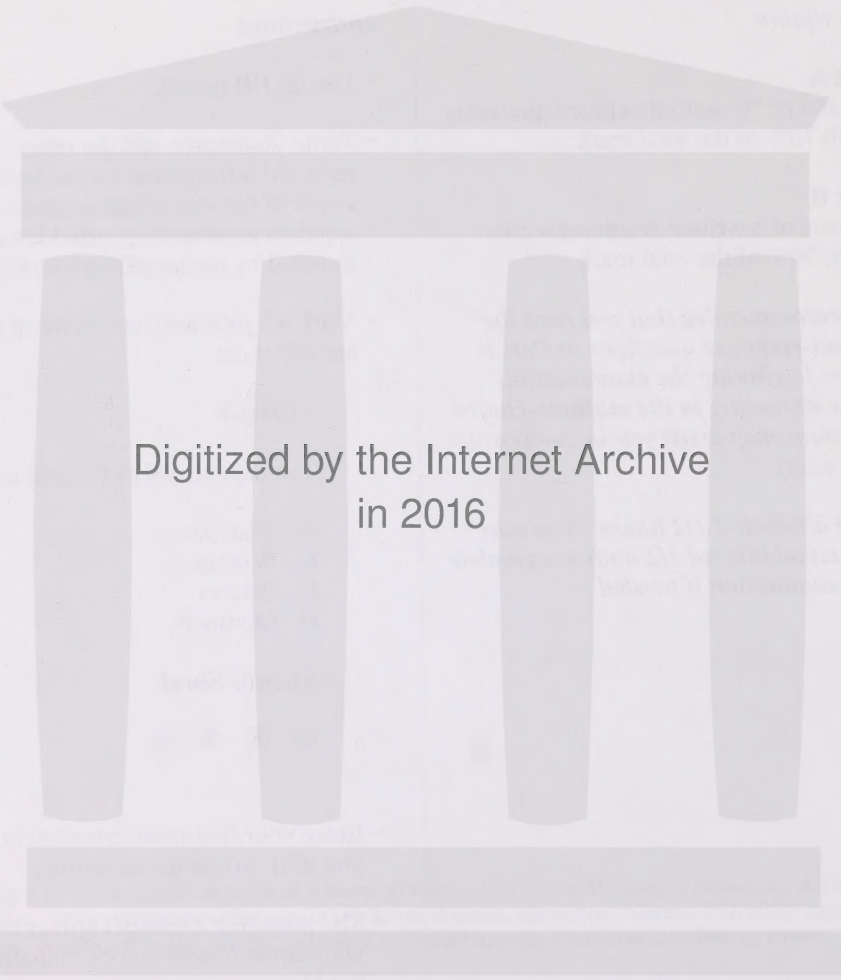
The capital city of Canada is

- A. Vancouver
- B. Winnipeg
- C. Ottawa
- D. Montreal

Answer Sheet

Ⓐ Ⓑ ● Ⓓ

- Erase your first mark completely if you wish to change an answer.
- The presiding examiner will collect your answer sheet and examination booklet.
- Do not fold the answer sheet.



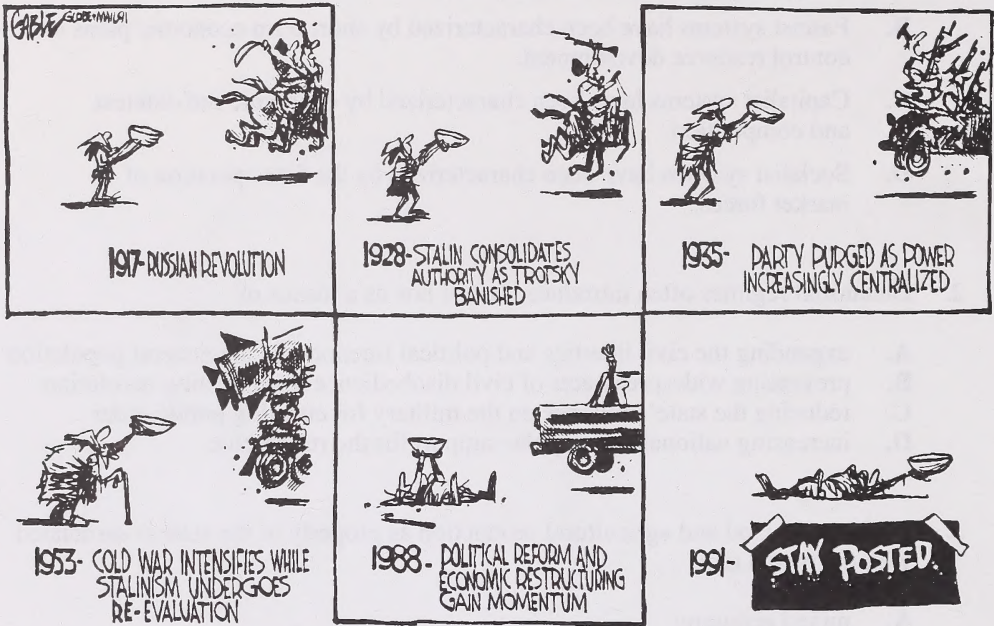
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1. Which description of political and economic systems is correct?
 - A. Communist systems have been characterized by a balanced combination of state planning and private enterprise.
 - B. Fascist systems have been characterized by short-term economic plans to control resource development.
 - C. Capitalist systems have been characterized by economic self-interest and competition.
 - D. Socialist systems have been characterized by the free operation of market forces.
2. Dictatorial regimes often introduce martial law as a means of
 - A. expanding the civil liberties and political freedoms of the general population
 - B. preventing widespread acts of civil disobedience from inciting revolution
 - C. reducing the state's reliance on the military for ensuring public order
 - D. increasing national and popular support for the ruling elite
3. Designating land and agricultural production as property of the state is associated with the model of a
 - A. mixed economy
 - B. laissez-faire economy
 - C. public enterprise economy
 - D. controlled private enterprise economy
4. *Canada's system of representation by population better represents the will of the electorate than does Sweden's system of proportional representation.*

A critic of this position could claim that the argument fails to consider that in Canada

- A. every citizen's vote is approximately equal to every other citizen's vote
- B. an uneducated and uninformed electorate cannot effectively influence the political process
- C. each political party in a riding may nominate as many candidates for election as it chooses
- D. it is possible for the majority of citizens in a riding to be represented by a person for whom they did not vote

Use the following cartoon to answer questions 5 to 7.



—from *The Globe and Mail*, August 1991

5. According to the cartoon, in which specific areas did the former Soviet Union experience its **most** serious problems?
 - A. Consumer shortages and political upheaval
 - B. One-party control and high unemployment
 - C. Unstable leadership and runaway inflation
 - D. Military spending and party bureaucracy

6. An opponent of Marxist theory could use the cartoon figure holding the bowl as a symbol of the
 - A. proletariat who never attained real power
 - B. proletariat who protested against government policies
 - C. peasants who were never given the right to work the land
 - D. peasants who resisted collectivization and died for their efforts

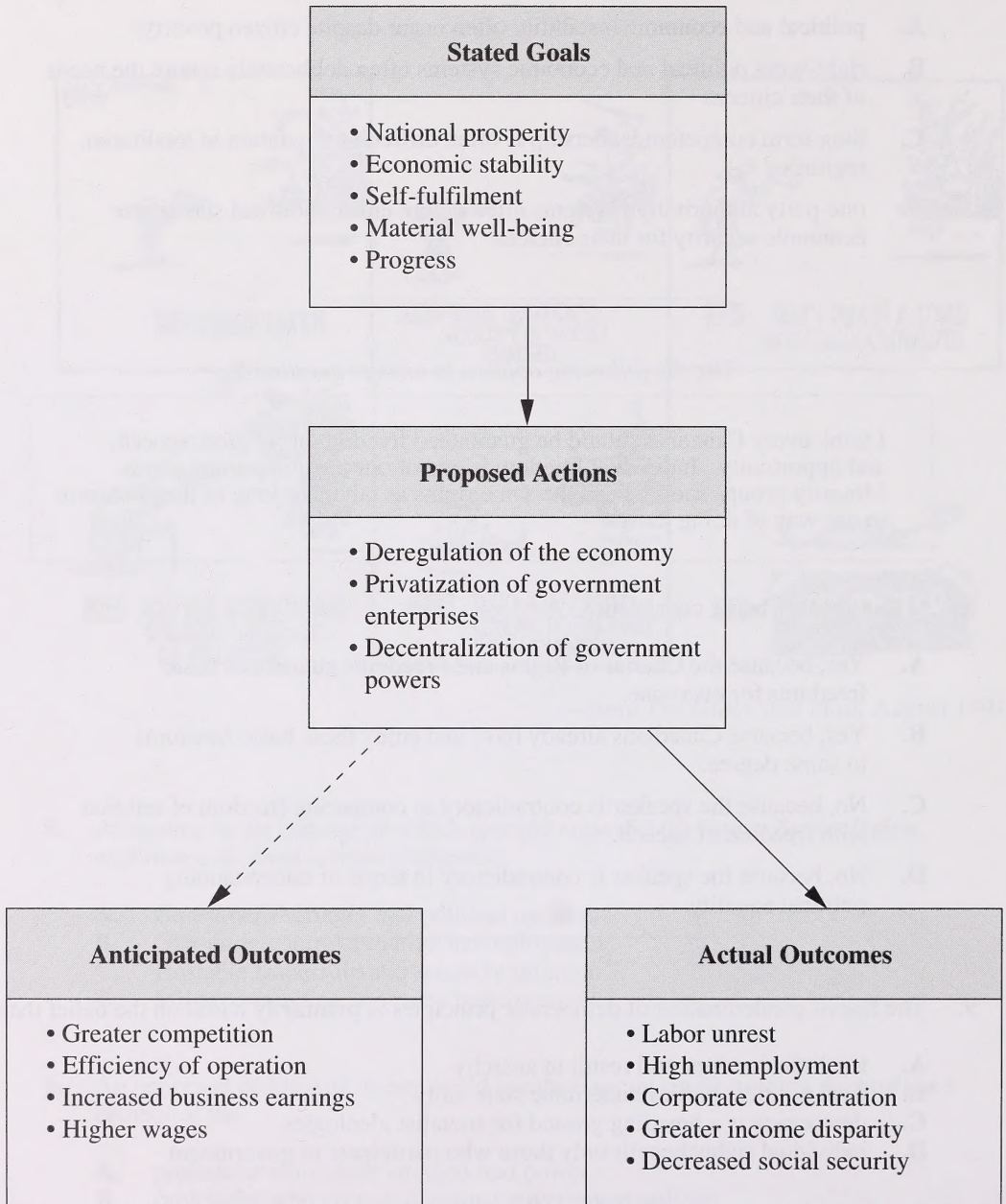
7. The cartoon could **best** be used to support the generalization that
- A. political and economic instability often occur despite citizen poverty
 - B. right-wing political and economic systems often deliberately ignore the needs of their citizens
 - C. long-term competent leadership is often difficult to maintain in totalitarian regimes
 - D. one-party authoritarian systems often do not ensure political stability or economic security for their citizens
-

Use the following opinion to answer question 8.

I think every Canadian should be guaranteed freedom of religion, speech, and opportunity. Individual freedom is one of our most important ideals. Minority groups should have the same rights as others as long as they conform to our way of doing things.

8. Is this speaker being consistent?
- A. Yes, because the Charter of Rights and Freedoms guarantees basic freedoms for everyone.
 - B. Yes, because Canadians already have and enjoy these basic freedoms to some degree.
 - C. No, because the speaker is contradictory in comparing freedom of religion with freedom of speech.
 - D. No, because the speaker is contradictory in terms of understanding political equality.
-
9. The fascist condemnation of democratic principles is **primarily** based on the belief that
- A. too little freedom will result in anarchy
 - B. rival political parties undermine state unity
 - C. democracy is a breeding ground for socialist ideologies
 - D. individual rights benefit only those who participate in government

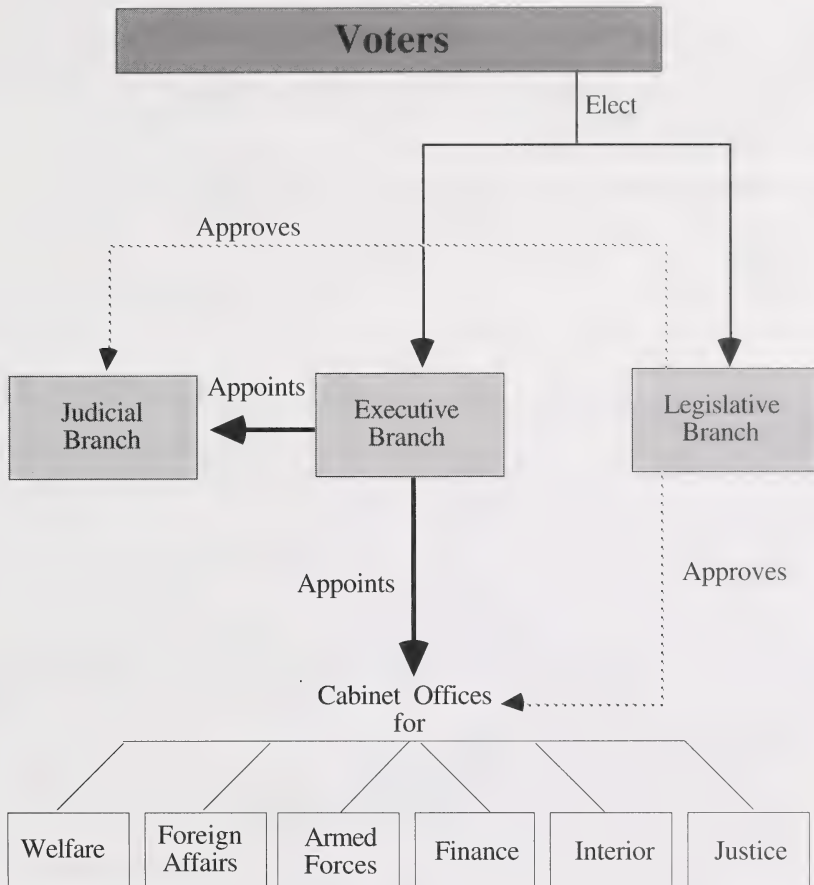
Use the following diagram to answer questions 10 to 12.



10. The relationship among stated goals, proposed actions, and anticipated outcomes reveals a commitment to
- A. provide greater equality in the economy
 - B. protect personal security in the economy
 - C. maintain the profit motive in the economy
 - D. encourage increased co-operation in the economy
11. Despite the difference between the anticipated outcomes and actual outcomes, a supporter of the proposed actions would argue that
- A. market-based economic practices work against the common interest
 - B. market-based economic strategies invariably cause labor dissatisfaction
 - C. alterations to the economic environment stimulate competition and conflict rather than co-operation
 - D. alterations to the economic environment cause problems that will eventually be solved by the marketplace
12. To realize the stated goals, some political leaders would strongly disagree with the proposed actions. This supports the generalization that political parties
- A. are strengthened by the powerful goals of their members
 - B. are made up of citizens from all walks of life regardless of belief
 - C. may hold common goals but differ on the means to achieve them
 - D. may agree on common actions but seldom agree on the beliefs that drive them
-
13. *The very essence of a free government consists of considering political offices as public trusts, bestowed for the good of the country and not for the benefit of an individual or a party.*
- A supporter of this belief would **most** likely oppose the political practice of
- A. executive accountability
 - B. patronage appointments
 - C. separation of powers
 - D. checks and balances

14. Which statement **best** summarizes a major premise of Karl Marx's economic theory?
- A. The final stage of world history will be characterized by global co-ordination of production by multinational corporations.
 - B. Consumer goods are more important than capital goods because they lead to greater production in the long run.
 - C. Although most people are basically selfish, their self-interest forces them to serve the collective good.
 - D. Everyone who contributes to production has a share in what is produced.
15. Political accountability in a parliamentary democracy is ultimately assured by the process of
- A. encouraging media scrutiny
 - B. controlling civil disobedience
 - C. tolerating dissenting opinions
 - D. conducting periodic elections
16. An elitist supporter of authoritarian government is arguing against the use of a referendum to resolve a major political issue. Which argument would such a supporter likely use?
- A. A referendum would give political power to a group that lacks the knowledge needed to make an informed decision.
 - B. Input from every citizen is required in the process of reaching a decision but not in approving it.
 - C. Political decisions are best made by common citizens, not their elected representatives.
 - D. Certain governments have used the results of a referendum to change their direction.

Use the following diagram to answer questions 17 and 18.



17. Choose the correct title for the system depicted in the diagram.
- A. Italy's corporate state
 - B. Britain's constitutional monarchy
 - C. America's presidential government
 - D. Canada's parliamentary government
18. Which political concept **best** identifies the relationships shown in the diagram?
- A. Legislative power of the purse
 - B. Checks and balances
 - C. Cabinet solidarity
 - D. Direct democracy

Use the following opinion to answer questions 19 to 21.

Great wealth favors the status quo and supports the political party in power that maintains it, no matter how unpopular that party may be. Great wealth rarely exerts itself for reform, for it instinctively fears change.

19. This speaker's opinion of politics can be described as mainly
- A. cynical
 - B. apathetic
 - C. objective
 - D. inaccurate
20. The speaker implies that the political views of those possessing "great wealth" would **most** likely be
- A. liberal
 - B. radical
 - C. anarchistic
 - D. conservative
21. As implied by the speaker, those possessing "great wealth" fear change because reforms may
- A. create a more equitable society
 - B. restrict profits to only an enterprising few
 - C. lower taxes on the rich as well as the poor
 - D. create a society of consumers rather than producers
-
22. Private ownership, various government-regulated production targets, and steep progressive taxation were **most** characteristic of the economy of
- A. Japan during the 1970s
 - B. Sweden during the 1970s
 - C. the United States during the 1980s
 - D. the United Kingdom during the 1980s
23. A representative democracy is considered to be more efficient than a direct democracy in
- A. making political decisions in a complex modern society
 - B. allowing freedom of assembly for citizen participation
 - C. permitting the divergent views of special-interest groups
 - D. protecting minority rights in a multicultural society

Use the following chart to answer questions 24 and 25.

Survey of Beliefs According to Political Preference				
Belief Statement	Percentage of Party Supporters Agreeing with Each Statement			
	Progressive Conservative	Liberal	New Democrat	Reform
The GST will benefit most Canadians.	54	24	19	23
Canadian senators should be elected.	90	91	84	97
People with high incomes should pay a greater share of the taxes than they do now.	76	75	87	79
More laws are needed to limit the power of unions.	61	55	39	53
Society has become too lenient with criminals.	85	78	77	89

—from *Alberta Politics in Transition*

24. This chart is **most** useful as a means of
- A. measuring the levels of public support for the major political parties
 - B. influencing public opinion in favor of the goals of a specific political leader
 - C. discovering the relationship between people's voting practice and their political points of view
 - D. determining how citizens will switch from one political party to another before an election
25. According to this chart, which action would the **most** Alberta voters likely support, regardless of their political preference?
- A. Instituting a Triple-E Senate
 - B. Introducing a value-added tax
 - C. Restructuring the collection of tax revenue
 - D. Banning strikes by public service employees

Use the following views to answer questions 26 to 29.

- | | |
|-----------------|---|
| View I | True democracy can only result when every citizen is actively involved in all important decisions affecting their lives. Referendums must be conducted regularly in order to direct governments in their law making. |
| View II | Democracy is best served through a single political party that represents the interests of the entire community by encouraging free, open discussion within that single party. |
| View III | Constitutions guaranteeing rights and freedoms are only words and are often meaningless. Real democracy first requires a large measure of true economic equality so that constitutional rights can then be actively enjoyed and guaranteed for all. |
| View IV | The political process must be competitive. Political parties reflecting a cross-section of views must compete for political power. The party with a majority of support will govern as long as it maintains that support. This is the true spirit of democracy. |

26. The process of representative democracy within a multiparty system is **best** suggested by
- A. View I
 - B. View II
 - C. View III
 - D. View IV
27. Historically, which views have been used as ideological or theoretical rationalizations for communist societies?
- A. Views I and III
 - B. Views I and II
 - C. Views II and III
 - D. Views III and IV
28. During the 1930s, who would have strongly disagreed with view IV?
- A. A socialist voter in Sweden
 - B. A supporter of the New Deal in the United States
 - C. A supporter of National Socialism in Germany
 - D. A leader of the Conservative Party in Great Britain

29. Common to all four views is the belief that
- A. governments should exist for the benefit of citizens
 - B. citizens should be directed to serve the interests of the state
 - C. the best form of government interferes the least in citizens' lives
 - D. political leadership should be challenging in order to attract the most qualified citizens
-
30. Canada's adoption of a Charter of Rights and Freedoms has had the effect of
- A. further increasing political patronage
 - B. limiting the role of the Supreme Court
 - C. guaranteeing the power of majority rule
 - D. broadening the power of judicial interpretation

Use the following claim to answer question 31.

You'll never get rich under capitalism if you produce goods that no one wants or if you offer services for which no one is prepared to pay. Far from being immoral, capitalism ties the self-seeking of individuals into the service of others. You can only get what you want out of capitalism if you put what other people want into it.

31. What is the main assumption underlying this claim?
- A. Those motivated by self-interest in a capitalist marketplace promote prosperity.
 - B. Capitalism allows those who are poorly motivated to satisfy their selfish interests.
 - C. If freedom of contract is preserved in society, the profits of capitalists will increase.
 - D. Capitalism allows the owners of the means of production to exploit the labor of others.

32. Keynesian economic policies as practised in Canada have tended to help control major economic downturns but have been progressively weakened by
- A. greater foreign investment and low tariffs
 - B. increasing government and consumer debt
 - C. high productivity and restricted investment
 - D. massive unemployment and hyperinflation
33. Within the former Soviet Union, conservative ideological opposition to Lenin's New Economic Policy and, later, to Gorbachev's policy of perestroika centred on fears of a revival of a
- A. capitalist system
 - B. totalitarian dictatorship
 - C. parliamentary democracy
 - D. centrally planned economy

Use the following passage to answer questions 34 and 35.

Under complete socialism it becomes impossible to measure efficiency because, with the market in chains, the government must arbitrarily decide what to produce and how much to produce as well as guess the costs of production. Instead of responding to the ever-changing evaluations of consumers, production is set according to the eye of the official in power.

*—from *Opposing Viewpoints**

34. To make the most efficient economic decisions, the author of this passage would likely advocate using the principles of
- A. central planning
 - B. indicative planning
 - C. Keynesian economics
 - D. laissez-faire economics
35. Historically, an analysis of which place and time period would tend to confirm the views expressed?
- A. Italy under the fascist regime, 1920s
 - B. Germany under the Nazi regime, 1930s
 - C. The Soviet Union under communism, 1960s
 - D. Sweden under democratic socialism, 1970s

36. The leader who urged the Paris Peace Conference to apply the principles of self-determination, open diplomacy, and collective security was
- A. French Premier Georges Clemenceau
 - B. American President Woodrow Wilson
 - C. Canadian Prime Minister Robert Borden
 - D. British Prime Minister David Lloyd George
37. In dealing with the nationalities in central and eastern Europe at the conclusion of the First World War, it became nearly impossible for the Allies to define borders to accommodate new states
- A. because of German opposition to change
 - B. without including sizable ethnic minorities
 - C. because of constant arguing among the participants
 - D. without recognizing the claims of ruling monarchs

Use the following quotation to answer question 38.

Firstly, this event showed that the League of Nations was incapable of enforcing world peace and that, in the words of the British journal, the *Spectator*, “a straight road back to 1914 lies open.” Secondly, it encouraged the European dictators to try the same tactics in Europe and Africa. And thirdly, the aggressor had no more qualms about extending its empire by further armed force.

—from *A Map History of the Modern World*

38. This quotation is referring to which interwar event?
- A. The annexation of Austria
 - B. The invasion of Abyssinia
 - C. The seizure of Manchuria
 - D. The reoccupation of the Rhineland

Use the following cartoon to answer questions 39 to 41.



Too Hungry to Complain

—from *A Cartoon History of U.S. Foreign Policy*

39. This cartoon from the 1930s is ridiculing
- A. Spain's reliance on foreign intervention
 - B. Ethiopia's loss of independence
 - C. Britain's policy of appeasement
 - D. Italy's demands for peace
40. At the time the cartoon was published, who would have **disagreed** with the cartoonist's bias?
- A. A fascist sympathizer
 - B. An opponent of totalitarianism
 - C. A fighter for Spanish democracy
 - D. A supporter of Ethiopian sovereignty

41. Which development **most** likely motivated the drawing of this cartoon?
- A. Britain's meddling in the affairs of Europe
 - B. Italy's aggressive actions on the world stage
 - C. The refusal of democratic leaders to negotiate with the fascist dictators
 - D. The success of sanctions used by the League of Nations against imperialist expansion

42. From the perspective of Japanese political leaders in the early 1940s, the invasion of Southeast Asia was necessary to
- A. counter Soviet advances into the same territory
 - B. secure a stable supply of desperately needed natural resources
 - C. avoid antagonizing the political leadership of the United States
 - D. assist the British in attempting to consolidate their colonial holdings

Use the following events to answer question 43.

- The Vichy regime is established in France.
- Nazi forces invade the Soviet Union.
- Mussolini is overthrown and imprisoned.

43. What do these events during the Second World War have in common?
- A. They are examples of resistance movements.
 - B. They are examples of decisive Allied advances.
 - C. They represent governments' changing policies or shifting allegiances.
 - D. They represent the control that Germany exerted over its occupied territories.

Use the following comments to answer questions 44 and 45.

Speaker I: The whole of Germany is an armed camp. Everyone is being trained from childhood to prepare for war. A mighty army is growing—great cannons, tanks, machine guns, and poison gas. The German air force is growing at a great speed.

Speaker II: How terrible it is that we should be digging trenches and trying on gas masks because of a quarrel in a faraway country between people of whom we know nothing. If we have to fight, it must be on larger issues than that.

Speaker III: All Germans seem to admire the British people. They want to get along with us. The Germans have certainly made up their minds never to quarrel with us again.

Speaker IV: We have been defeated without a war. And do not suppose this is the end. This is only the first taste of a bitter drink which will be forced on us year by year unless we arise again and take our stand for freedom as in the past.

—from *The Second World War*

44. These four comments were made in the historical context of the events that
- A. motivated Germany to ally with Italy
 - B. surrounded the signing of the Munich Agreement
 - C. led to the American refusal to join the League of Nations
 - D. supported the Soviet decision to sign a pact with Germany
45. The views expressed by speakers II and III would be **most** applicable to national leaders supporting a policy of
- A. collective security through common action
 - B. containment of aggressive nations
 - C. regional alliances to halt conflict
 - D. diplomacy during a crisis

Use the following map to answer questions 46 and 47.



—from *World History in the Twentieth Century*

46. What would be the **best** title for this map?
- Japanese Expansion, 1895–1942
 - European Colonialism in Asia, 1918–1945
 - Soviet Spheres of Influence in the Pacific, 1945–1960
 - Strategic Members of the Southeast Asia Treaty Organization, 1960–1970
47. Which historical developments **most** significantly changed the nature and boundaries of this map?
- The decline of Chinese economic power and the growth of American influence
 - The spread of international communism and the creation of regional alliances
 - The end of colonialism and the birth of many independent nations
 - The growth of authoritarian governments and the collapse of democracy

Use the following sources to answer questions 48 to 50.

Source I

It is not the institution of the United Nations, the body corporate, that is the problem. It is the behavior of individual nation-states which is the problem. And it is a profound misunderstanding of the United Nations and the way it operates not to recognize that simple truth. There is no capacity under the Charter to interfere in the internal affairs of member countries.

—Stephen Lewis,
former Canadian Ambassador
to the United Nations

Source II

As far as the United Nations is concerned, there is nothing wrong with it which could not be cured by a decade of vigorous, honest, and constructive leadership by the big powers, most of all by the U.S. When that leadership is provided, the United Nations will prosper and serve peoples and governments effectively. Where it is not provided, the United Nations will stagnate and decay, at the very time when it is most desperately needed.

—Charles W. Yost,
former American Ambassador
to the United Nations

Source III



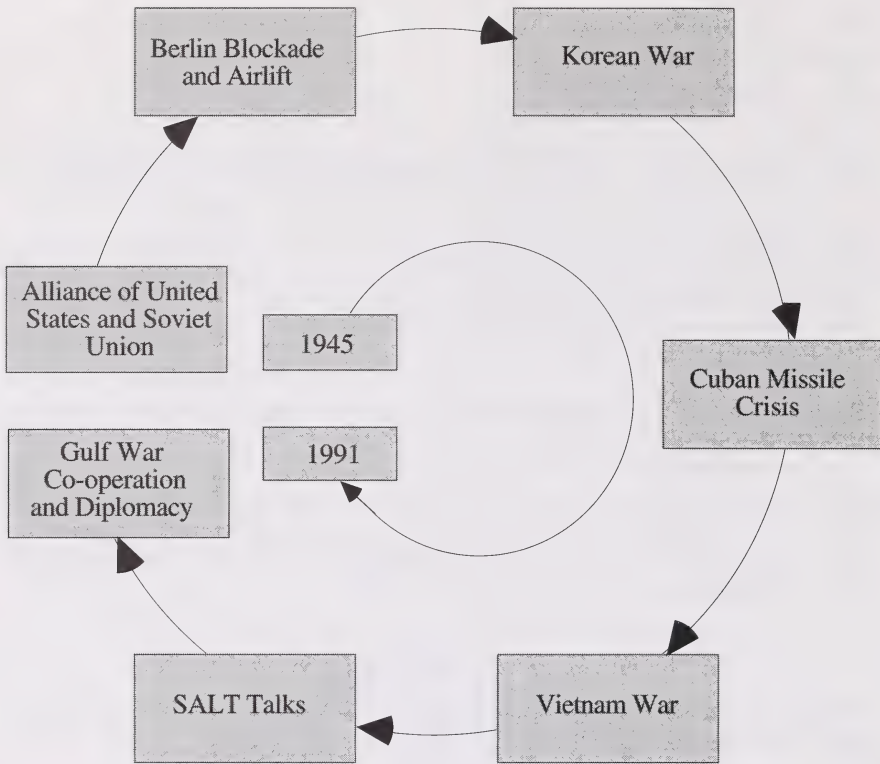
The Lady and the Tiger

—from *Internationalism: Opposing Viewpoints*

48. According to the cartoonist's point of view in source III, two principles often in conflict in the United Nations are sovereignty and
- A. militarism
 - B. national pride
 - C. supranationalism
 - D. national self-sufficiency
49. The authors of sources I and II would **most** likely agree that the United Nations
- A. needs to be completely restructured
 - B. is often less effective than it could be
 - C. must discourage the use of the veto by the Big Powers
 - D. must encourage the formation of North-South voting blocks
50. Sources I and III share the viewpoint that many governments
- A. have demonstrated a strong commitment to collective security
 - B. base their domestic and foreign policies on preserving self-interest
 - C. are too intimidated by the Big Powers to speak out in the UN General Assembly
 - D. regard the United Nations as only one means of achieving international co-operation
-
51. Which development represents an historical direction of American foreign policy quite different from the other three developments?
- A. The implementation of the Marshall Plan during the Cold War period
 - B. The support for the United Nations after the Second World War
 - C. The declaration of war against Japan following Pearl Harbor
 - D. The refusal of the Senate to ratify the Treaty of Versailles
52. In which area of international affairs has the United Nations exercised authority where the League of Nations did not?
- A. Mediation of international problems
 - B. Development of social and economic programs
 - C. Supervision of ceasefires by an international peace force
 - D. Imposition of economic sanctions to enforce collective security

Use the following information to answer questions 53 to 55.

Source I



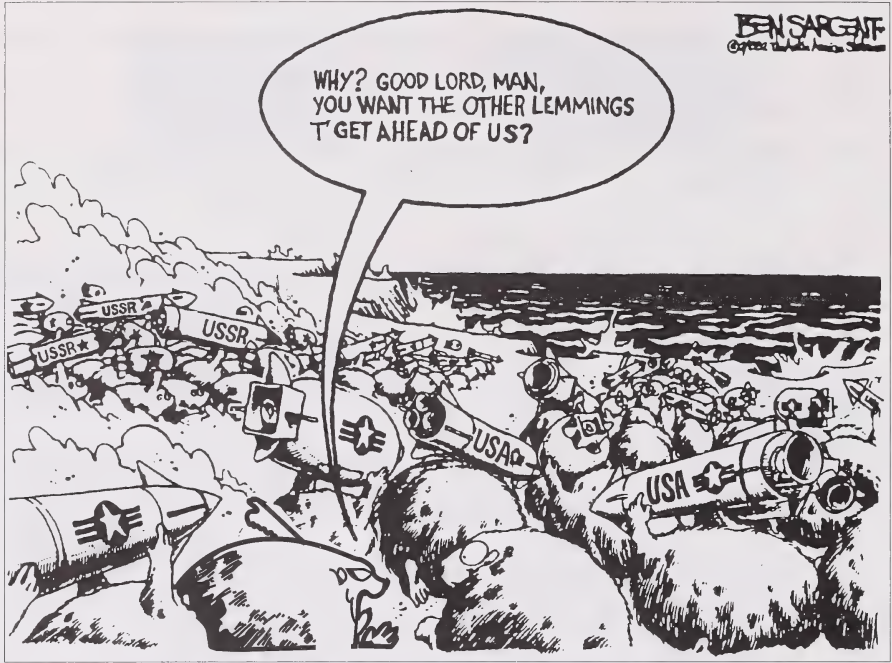
Source II

Soviet power moves inevitably along a prescribed path, like a persistent toy automobile wound up and headed in a given direction, stopping only when it meets some unanswerable force. The West's response to this threat should be the immediate application of counter force at a series of constantly shifting geographical and political points, corresponding to the shifts and maneuvers of Soviet policy. The Soviets should be confronted at every point where they show signs of encroaching upon the interests of a peaceful and stable world.

—George Kennan, 1947 (U.S. State Department)

53. What is the relationship between the two sources?
- A. Many of the events shown in source I support the appeal made in source II.
 - B. Many of the events in source I do not support the appeal made in source II.
 - C. If source I had included events from the 1980s, then the appeal made in source II would be more accurate.
 - D. Sources I and II are largely misleading and incomplete, making them difficult to compare.
54. The author in source II largely explains a rationale for the American foreign policy of
- A. isolationism
 - B. containment
 - C. balance of power
 - D. mutual deterrence
55. Which outcome does source I indicate?
- A. An increase in Cold War tension worldwide
 - B. An increase in the arms race between the superpowers
 - C. A return to friendlier relations between the superpowers
 - D. A reliance on a balance of power to create global stability
-
56. Which statement makes a point that is contrary to the principles of internationalism?
- A. The welfare of mankind must be a priority for all nations.
 - B. Nations must stop striving for national glory and eminence.
 - C. Sharing cultural experiences among nations promotes harmony.
 - D. Peace can only be maintained by strong national security policies.
57. If the answer is “*to prevent the spread of communism,*” what is the question?
- A. Why was the GATT created?
 - B. Why did the United States participate in the Vietnam War?
 - C. Why was the Nazi-Soviet Non-aggression Pact signed?
 - D. Why was American foreign policy from 1919 to 1941 generally isolationist?

Use the following cartoon to answer questions 58 to 60.



—from *The Arms Race*

58. What point is this 1970s cartoon attempting to make?
- A. The nuclear arms race between the superpowers is destructive and irrational.
 - B. The nuclear weapons held by the superpowers are fast becoming obsolete.
 - C. The destructive capability of nuclear weapons will destroy the environment.
 - D. The proliferation of nuclear weapons among many nations will lead to world catastrophe.
59. The bias displayed by the cartoon would have been **most** strongly criticized by a supporter of
- A. nuclear disarmament
 - B. mutual deterrence
 - C. peaceful coexistence
 - D. nuclear non-proliferation

60. The cartoonist would **most** likely have supported action designed to
- A. escalate the nuclear arms race
 - B. establish clear western nuclear superiority
 - C. freeze or end nuclear weapons development
 - D. limit nuclear capability to those currently having the technology
-

Use the following events to answer question 61.

Berlin Airlift—1949
Hungarian Revolt—1956
“Prague Spring” in Czechoslovakia—1968
Solidarity Movement in Poland—1981

61. These events represented major
- A. developments in ending the era of détente
 - B. milestones in the easing of Cold War tension
 - C. challenges to the power of the UN Security Council and General Assembly
 - D. challenges to the authority and control exercised by Soviet-dominated governments
-
62. A valid conclusion based on the events surrounding the Hungarian Revolt (1956) and the Cuban Missile Crisis (1962) is that both the United States and the Soviet Union
- A. responded similarly to maintain or protect their perceived spheres of influence or national security
 - B. responded with appeals to the UN Security Council for the resolution of disputed claims
 - C. co-operated by holding summit conferences to ease Cold War tensions
 - D. increased their efforts in the space race to divert world attention away from trouble spots
63. The collapse of the Soviet empire has resulted principally in major re-evaluation of the role and purpose of the
- A. World Court
 - B. United Nations
 - C. European Community
 - D. North Atlantic Treaty Organization

Use the following information to answer question 64.

Column I	Column II
NATO	Berlin Blockade
Marshall Plan	Civil War in Greece
Truman Doctrine	Communist coup in Czechoslovakia
Policy of Containment	Iron Curtain

64. What relationship exists between the information in column I and in column II?

- A. Column I was the direct result of Column II.
- B. Column II was the direct result of Column I.
- C. Column II was somewhat affected by Column I.
- D. Column I was unaffected by Column II.

Use the following report to answer question 65.

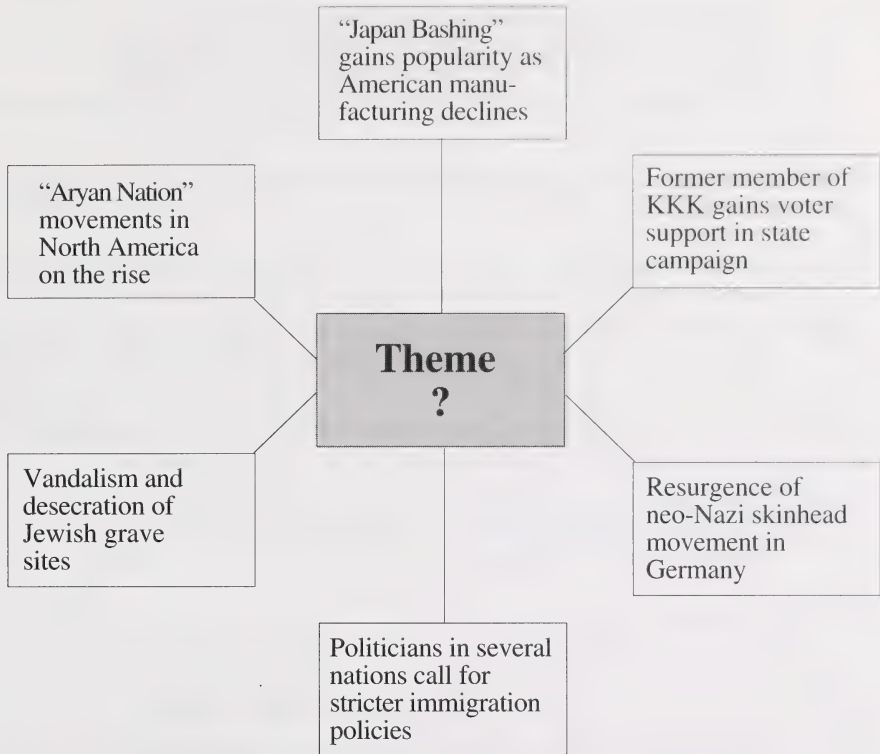
Sweden and Finland each maintain year-round training centres for the preparation of UN forces. Sweden alone has put 55,000 soldiers into the world's trouble spots over the last 40 years. At a special training school, the commander was pointed about the methods he used to train his men. A war-time soldier has to sneak through the forests, creep up behind a hill, find the enemy and kill. The peacekeeper works in broad daylight, comes up to the top of the hill, shows the UN flag and says, "Here I am." The commander observed, "We have to change the attitude of our soldiers who have been prepared for war. A peacekeeper, instead of using his weapon, is using his brain."

—from *The Edmonton Journal*

65. According to this report, the success of UN peacekeeping operations is primarily dependent upon the

- A. ability of participating UN members to retrain their soldiers
- B. use of UN members' budgets to construct training centres for peacekeepers
- C. use of diplomatic channels to convince countries to accept UN peacekeepers
- D. ability of UN peacekeepers to outmaneuver enemy forces once they arrive at a "trouble spot"

Use the following diagram to answer question 66.



66. What theme would be appropriate to describe the developments shown in this diagram?
- A. Decline in the attraction to Marxist-Leninist ideologies
 - B. Growth of public apathy toward current political issues
 - C. Results of state-sponsored and -controlled indoctrination
 - D. Re-emergence of extreme reactionary political philosophies
-
67. Recent political changes have lessened the chance that members will veto UN Security Council resolutions on the basis of
- A. nationalistic goals
 - B. economic objectives
 - C. humanitarian concerns
 - D. ideological differences

68. Which was the first development that led to the end of the Cold War?
- A. The dissolution of the Warsaw Pact military alliance
 - B. The change in Soviet policy during Gorbachev's leadership
 - C. The fall of the Berlin Wall between East and West Germany
 - D. The disintegration of the former Soviet Union into independent republics
69. Which statement about global issues is **most** consistent with the concept of supranationalism?
- A. Nations should monitor their internal environmental hazards and implement domestic policies that minimize damage to their own and neighboring territories.
 - B. Greenpeace and other privately funded agencies and groups can serve as "watchdogs" over the environment and can pressure governments to change their policies.
 - C. Regional environmental concerns are best dealt with by individual nations negotiating agreements and enforcing the terms themselves.
 - D. Significant progress to halt environmental disasters confronting the world can only be achieved through an internationally respected organization with powers of enforcement.

Use the following list to answer question 70.

Recent Developments in Eastern Europe

- I. The Ukraine declares independence and begins to organize its own armed forces.
- II. A bloody civil war rages between Serbs, Croats, and Bosnians in former Yugoslavia.
- III. East and West Germany reunite to form a solid economic union in central Europe.
- IV. A division of Czechoslovakia occurs along ethnic lines as Czechs and Slovaks resolve boundary and other issues.

70. Which generalization does this list of developments serve to support?
- A. Forces of nationalism are violent and divisive, causing regional conflict.
 - B. Peace initiatives sponsored by the United Nations often fail to resolve nationalist disputes.
 - C. Economic integration of the European Community is being threatened by nationalist movements.
 - D. Forces of national self-determination are again playing a key role in changing the face of Europe.

You have now completed Part A. Proceed directly to Part B.

Part B: Written Response

Description

Part B consists of an essay assignment worth 30% of the total examination mark. You are to **take** and **defend** a position on one of the two issues presented, either Topic A or Topic B. All essays will be marked according to the same criteria.

Instructions

- Choose **either** Topic A or Topic B for your essay. If you write on both topics, **only** the first will be marked.
- Be sure to indicate your choice of topic in the space provided on the back cover.
- Read the assignment carefully and note the reminders for writing on page 29.
- Use blue or black ink to write your essay.

Written Response—Essay Assignment

Choose **one** of the following issues for your essay. Be sure to indicate your choice in the space provided on the back cover.

Topic A

Some individuals believe that governments should only implement economic policies and programs that have the support of public opinion. Other individuals believe that governments should implement economic policies and programs regardless of their popular appeal.

To what extent should governments allow public opinion to influence their implementation of economic policies and programs?

In your essay, take and defend a position on this issue.

or

Topic B

Some individuals believe that the United Nations should intervene in civil wars and ethnic conflicts that occur within nations. Other individuals believe that the United Nations should not interfere in the internal disputes of any nation under any circumstances.

To what extent should the United Nations intervene in civil wars and ethnic conflicts?

In your essay, take and defend a position on this issue.

Your essay will be evaluated according to these four criteria:

- Exploration of the Issue
- Defence of Position
- Quality of Examples
- Quality of Language and Expression

Reminders for Writing

- **Plan** your essay.
- **Focus** on the issue under discussion.
- **Establish** a clear position or thesis that will direct and unify your essay.
- **Organize** your essay in a manner that will effectively defend your position.
- **Defend** your position by supporting your ideas and arguments with specific evidence drawn from your knowledge of social studies.
- **Edit** and **proofread** your writing.

Complete your essay on the following pages. Space is provided for planning and drafting and for your finished work.

For Planning and Drafting

**Be sure to indicate your
choice of topic on the back cover.**

For Finished Work

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For Planning and Drafting

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